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diphtheria, exists in different provincial cities, as I have already stated in my previous reports.

In Constantinople, besides many cases of scarlet fever, and some cases of diarrhea, on account of the hot season, I have to report the massacres which occurred on the 26th and 27th of last August, and which may be the cause of an outbreak of infectious diseases. It seems that many corpses have remained unburied, and it has been stated that wounded have been buried alive. In the yesterday's meeting of the international sanitary commission, the Russian sanitary representative has made a communication, of which I forward a copy.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

[Inclosure.]

*Communication of the Russian delegate presented at a session of the superior council of health,
September 22-23, 1896.*

[Translated in this Bureau.]

The recent deplorable occurrences at Constantinople have had the effect of plunging many households into distress and poverty. The magnanimous character of the Sultan is sufficient guarantee of the restoration of tranquillity and the application of measures of relief, but as there have been persons killed and wounded in private houses, in which bodies have remained unburied for several days, the creation of foci is to be apprehended. The formation of a typhus focus would be a source of great danger to the population of the capital in general. It is stated that at Galata, in a house opposite the Russian monastery of St. Pantaleon, human remains and blood are to be seen. Besides this, in the cemeteries hands and feet are seen uncovered and protruding from the graves, showing that inhumation was incomplete. I therefore feel myself authorized to propose that the council should request the Imperial Government to give special attention to the public hygiene of the city by constituting a local commission charged with visiting the localities in question and ordering measures adapted to the conditions found. I propose that the council nominate two of its members and a foreign delegate to serve on the proposed commission.

Signed by the delegate of Russia:

DR. KARACONOWSKY.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended September 11, 1896. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended September 12, 1896. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended September 10, 1896. Estimated population, 3,900, No deaths.

CUBA—Habana.—Under date of September 19, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 235 deaths in this city during the week ended September 17, 1896. Forty-one of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 105 new cases approximately; 25 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 170 new cases; 14 were caused by enteric fever, 8 by so-called pernicious fever, 3 by paludal fever, 9 by dysentery, 10 by enteritis, 5 by pneumonia, and 30 by tuberculosis. Thirty-five of the 41 deaths from yellow fever and 87 of the new cases occurred among the soldiers in the military hospital, while the remaining 6 deaths from that disease were among civilians in the city, as also 18 new cases. All of the deaths from smallpox during the week, as well as the new cases from it, were among civilians.

Manzanillo.—Two weeks ended August 31, 1896. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 46, including yellow fever, 2; smallpox, 3; typhus fever, 8, and enteric fever, 5.

FRANCE—Nantes.—Month of August, 1896. Estimated population, 125,757. Total deaths, 260, including enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 1, and measles, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 5 correspond to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,846,971. The highest rate was recorded in Bolton, viz, 21.7, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 9.3 a thousand.

London.—One thousand three hundred and eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 24; scarlet fever, 16; diphtheria, 49; whooping cough, 31; enteric fever, 14, and diarrhea and dysentery, 69. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.4 a thousand. In greater London 1,669 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 11 from whooping cough, and 11 from diphtheria.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 5 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.3 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Waterford, viz, 40.0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 156 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 3; scarlet fever, 5, and enteric fever, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 5 correspond to an annual rate of 18.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 11.5, and the highest in Leith, viz, 22.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 528, including scarlet fever, 15; measles, 13; whooping cough, 9, and diphtheria, 4.

INDIA—Singapore.—Month of July, 1896. Estimated population, 56,000. Total deaths, 877, including cholera, 7; smallpox, 3; beriberi, 65, and phthisis pulmonalis, 58.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of August, 1896. Estimated population, 34,314. Total deaths, 108, including enteric fever, 4, and phthisis pulmonalis, 18.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of June, 1896. Estimated population, 225,000. Total deaths, 611, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 8; phthisis pulmonalis, 40; scarlet fever, 70; measles, 3; diphtheria, 8, and whooping cough, 15.